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A. M. SMITH'S

Annual Catalogue for 1895.



Fruit & Ornamental Trees

PLANTS AND VINES

Grown at the Dominion Nurseries

St. Catharines, Ont.

STAR PRINT, ST. CATHARINES.



A Word to Patrons and Planters.

In presenting you with another Annual Catalogue, and thanking you for past favors and soliciting your further orders, I would repeat what I have said in former Catalogues and call your attention to the importance of selecting varieties of fruit that are adapted to your soil and location. The want of care and knowledge in doing this has been the cause of the failure of a great many who have attempted to grow fruit. The annual introduction of new fruits with flattering testimonials and marvelous accounts of profit from them (which may be true in certain favorite locations where they originate), has induced many to invest their money in trees and plants at high prices, which have proved to be, in many cases, of far less value than varieties which they had in abundance or could have easily have obtained at home, and which are often not at all adapted to the location or soil. I would not, by any means, discourage the planting and testing of new varieties, but would caution planters not to invest too largely in untried sorts; and to ascertain what is adapted to our climate and location, and also to post themselves on the best methods of cultivation before investing or planting largely. I know of no better way of doing this than by joining the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario and getting their reports and *Monthly Journal of Horticulture*, which gives the experiences of practical men all over the country and their discussions at all of their meetings in relation to varieties adapted to the various localities and soils, and the best methods of cultivation, etc. One dollar a year, sent to the Secretary, L. Woolverton, Grimsby, Ontario, will secure a membership for a year, with the annual report and monthly magazine, besides some new tree or plant to test if you wish.

I shall, in this Catalogue, give prominence to what I consider the best varieties, noting those best adapted to the colder parts of the country as hardy, and should any of my customers leave the selection of varieties to me, I will use my best endeavors to please them.

I have been over thirty years in the fruit and nursery business in Canada, and think I know what varieties are most profitable to grow and which are best adapted to different parts of the

country, and I make it a point to grow these varieties and sell them at reasonable prices, instead of pushing new and untried varieties at exorbitant prices, though I test the most of the new things that come out—often at a great loss of time and money—and can furnish the most of them at prices far below what they are sold for by agents.

I shall endeavor to exercise the greatest care to have all trees and plants prove true to name, and should mistakes occur, will, upon proper proof, replace all such trees or refund the money paid for them, but will in no case be further liable. I shall not in any case substitute other varieties for those called for by purchaser without his consent, but as I sometimes run out of certain kinds, those ordering will confer a favor if they will state on their order what varieties may be substituted.

Terms, cash with order, or satisfactory reference that they will be paid for as soon as received.

Mailing Plants.

I have been very successful in sending plants and vines by mail, and parties living at a distance from a railroad or express office will find it a great convenience to get their small fruit plants in this way. Plants mailed and guaranteed to come in good order. Strawberries at dozen or hundred rates; Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries and Currants at single and dozen rates; Grape Vines at single rates. Small fruit plants will be boxed and delivered at the railroad or express office without extra charge: but a slight charge will be made for boxing trees.

The prices given in the Catalogue are for stock at the Nursery; no reduction will be made from list prices, save through special agreement. Customers ordering through our local agents will be charged sufficient additions to cover freight charges and agents' commissions.

Caution.

Beware of parties representing themselves to be agents of mine, as I have no agents except a few well-known men who sell in their own immediate locality, or persons who get up clubs to avail themselves of wholesale rates.

Purchasers are requested to give plain directions for shipping—whether by freight or express—and what route.

No charge will be made for delivery at railroad or express.

Parties wanting anything in the Nursery line not mentioned in this Catalogue, and those wanting large orders, will please send a list of their wants and I will send them special prices, as I have connections with other Nurseries, and can procure almost any kind of Nursery stock at reasonable prices.

Parties clubbing together and sending large orders will be liberally dealt with; 50 trees will be furnished at 100 rates and 500 at 1,000 rates.

Orders sent in early will be first attended to, and parties will stand a better chance of getting what they want, as we sometimes get sold out of certain varieties before the season is half over.

The Dominion Nurseries and Fruit Gardens are located on what is called the lake road, one mile east of the village of Port Dalhousie, and within fifteen minutes' walk from the steamboat landing and Welland railway station. All persons interested in the culture of fruit are cordially invited to call during the fruit season and inspect the different varieties when in bearing.

My office is at my residence, Geneva street, St. Catharines, and my packing ground on the old Beadle place opposite.

Hints on Planting.

Plant upon your best soil and have it thoroughly drained.

Plant the varieties that succeed best in your own or similar localities. If you don't know what they are, enquire.

Don't plant too many varieties.

Don't plant large overgrown trees—young trees with good roots are easier to grow and will soon get the start of them.

Don't plant when the soil is wet and sticky. Pack the soil firmly around the roots.

Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples—30 feet apart each way.

Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries—20 feet apart each way.

Duke and Morello Cherries—18 feet apart each way.

Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines—16 to 18 feet apart each way,

Dwarf Pears—10 to 12 feet apart each way.

Grapes—Rows 10 to 12 feet apart; 8 to 12 feet in rows.

Currants—3 to 4 feet apart.

Raspberries and Blackberries—3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart.

Strawberries for field culture—1 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 3 to 4 feet apart.

Strawberries for garden culture—1 by 2 feet apart.

Gooseberries—4 by 6 feet apart.

Number of Trees on an Acre.

30 feet apart each way . . .	50	10 feet apart each way . . .	435
25 feet apart each way . . .	70	8 feet apart each way . . .	680
20 feet apart each way . . .	110	6 feet apart each way . . .	1210
18 feet apart each way . . .	135	5 feet apart each way . . .	1745
15 feet apart each way . . .	195	4 feet apart each way . . .	2725
12 feet apart each way . . .	300	3 feet apart each way . . .	4840

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to an acre.

N. B.—I wish to call especial attention to the *Canadian Horticulturist*, advertised in this Catalogue. It should be in the hands of every fruit grower in the Province. Parties ordering trees can send their subscription to me, if more convenient, and I make the following liberal offer to anyone sending an order (accompanied with the cash) for \$10 worth of trees at our regular retail rate, before the first of March next, I will forward the *Canadian Horticulturist*, with selection of plants, report, etc., for the year 1895 free.



The Soil and Its Preparation.

The Strawberry may be successfully grown in any soil adapted to the growth of ordinary field or garden crops. The ground should be *well* prepared by trenching or plowing at least eight or ten inches deep, and be *properly enriched* as for any garden crop. It is unnecessary to say that if the land is wet, it must be thoroughly drained.

DIRECTIONS FOR GARDEN CULTURE.

To Cultivate the Strawberry.

For family use, we recommend planting in beds four feet wide, with an alley two feet wide between. These beds will accommodate three rows of plants, which may stand fifteen inches apart each way, and the outside row nine inches from the alley. The beds can be kept clean, and the fruit can be gathered from them, without setting the feet upon them.

Culture in Hills.

This is the best mode that can be adopted for a garden. To obtain fine, large, high-flavored fruit, pinch off the runners as fast as they appear, repeating the operation as often as may be necessary during the summer. Every runner thus removed, produces a new crown at the centre of the plant, and in the Fall the plants will have formed great bushes or stools on which the finest strawberries may be expected the following season. In the meantime the ground among the plants should be kept clear of weeds, and frequently stirred with a hoe or fork.

Covering in Winter.

Where winters are severe, with little snow for protection, a slight covering of leaves, or litter, or the branches of evergreens will be of great service. This covering should not be placed over the plants till after the ground is frozen, usually from the first of December, in this locality. Fatal errors are often made by putting on *too much* and *too early*. Care must also be taken to remove the covering in the spring just as soon as the plants begin to grow.

**Mulching to
Keep
the Fruit Clean.**

Before the fruit begins to ripen, mulch the ground among the plants with *short* hay or straw, or grass mowings from the lawn, or anything of that sort. This will not only keep the fruit clean, but will prevent the ground from drying and baking, and thus lengthen the fruiting season. Tan bark can also be used as a mulch.

A bed managed in this way will give two full crops, and should then be spaded or plowed down, a new one having been in the meantime prepared to take its place.

DIRECTIONS FOR FIELD CULTURE.

The same directions with regard to soil, time of planting, protection and mulching, as given above, are applicable when planting on a large scale.

**The
Matted Row
System.**

This mode of growing usually pursued has its advantages for field culture, but cannot be recommended for the garden. In the field we usually plant in rows three or four feet apart, and the plants a foot to a foot and a half in the row. In this case much of the labor is performed with a horse and a cultivator.

STRAWBERRIES.

The following are well tried standard varieties:

	DOZ.	100	1000
WILSON'S ALBANY	50C	\$1 00	\$5 00
DOMINION	50C	1 00	5 00
SHARPLESS	50C	1 00	5 00
CRESCENT SEEDLING.....	50C	1 00	4 00
BUBACH	50C	1 50	6 00
HAVERLAND	50C	1 00	5 00
WILLIAMS best cropper and shipper.....	50C	1 00	5 00

The following have been tried in a good many localities and have been highly recommended:

	DOZ.	100	1000
PARKER EARL.....	50C	\$2 00	
BESSIE	50C	2 00	
SAUNDERS.....	50C	2 00	
LOVETT'S EARLY	50C	2 00	
EUREKA	50C	2 00	
GANDY	50C	2 00	
MICHAEL'S EARLY	50C	1 00	5 00

BLACKBERRIES.

	DOZ.	100
KITTATINY	\$1 25	\$3 00
SNYDER	1 00	2 50
TAYLOR'S PROLIFIC	1 00	2 50
ERIE BLACKBERRY (New).....	1 50	4 00

GOOSEBERRIES.

	EACH.	DOZ.	100	1000
HOUGHTON SEEDLING, two years old....	10C	\$1 00	\$5 00	\$40 00
SMITH'S IMPROVED, two years old	10C	1 00	8 00	60 00
DOWNING, two years old	10C	1 25	8 00	50 00
INDUSTRY & WHITESMITH, best English varieties.....	25C	3 00	15 00	.. ..



CULTURE OF THE RASPBERRY.

It is easier growing the Raspberry than the Strawberry. Planted in the fruit garden in rows five or six feet apart. In the row they may be cared for as easily as potatoes; especially may the Black Caps. Any good farm soil will produce raspberries, but they abhor low, wet, undrained land. Do not expose roots to sun and wind a moment at planting. Handle plants carefully, so as not to break off new sprouts.

RASPBERRIES.

	DOZ.	100	1000
HIGHLAND HARDY.....	\$1 00	\$1 50	\$10 00
CUTHBERT (best).....	1 00	1 50	10 00
MARLBORO, early, very large and productive hardy, bright color and fine for shipping.....	1 00	1 50	10 00
GOLDEN QUEEN.....	1 00	2 00	12 00

BLACK CAPS.

ONE YEAR TIPS.	DOZ.	100	1000
TYLER or SOUHEGAN, best early.....	\$0 50	\$2 00	\$15 00
GREGG, large and late	0 50	2 00	10 00
SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL.....	0 50	3 00	20 00
SMITH'S GIANT, new	1 00	4 00	30 00

CURRENTS.

	EACH.	DOZ.	100	1000
CHAMPION.....	10C	\$1 00	\$5 00	\$40 00
BLACK NAPLES, two years old.....	10C	75	3 00	25 00
LEE'S PROLIFIC, two years old.....	15C	1 00	4 00	30 00
SAUNDER'S BLACK, new, more productive and superior to Black Naples with us; two years plant	15C	1 00	4 00	30 00
CHERRY, two years old	..	1 00	4 00	35 00
VARSAILES.....	..	1 00	3 00	.. ..
WHITE GRAPE, two years old.....	..	1 00	4 00	.. ..
FAY'S PROLIFIC (Best Red) two yrs old	15C	1 00	5 00	40 00

 One year plants at two-thirds of above prices.

Cultivation of the Grape.

Although this most luscious of fruits is being largely cultivated in certain districts of Canada, there is no fruit which will grow over so large an area of country that is so much neglected or so little grown by farmers at large. If a dry, sunny spot, with a free circulation of air, is selected, the grape will grow on most any soil and in almost any section of Ontario by being laid down and protected in the winter. In sections subject to early and late frosts, care should be taken in selecting the earliest and hardiest varieties. Those in the following list are marked with a *

	—One Year Old—			—Two Years Old—		
	EACH.	100	1000	EACH.	100	1000
CONCORD	10c	\$2 00	\$25 00	15c	\$4 00	\$30 00
BRIGHTON	15c	8 00	.. ..	20c	10 00	.. ..
DELAWARE	10c	6 00	.. ..	15c	10 00	.. ..
*EARLY VICTOR	20c	15 00	.. ..	25c	20 00	.. ..
EMPIRE STATE	20c	15 00	.. ..	30c	20 00	.. ..
*JESSICA	20c	15 00	.. ..	30c	20 00	.. ..
LINDLEY (Rodger 9)...	10c	6 00	.. ..	20c	10 00	.. ..
*MOORE'S EARLY....	20c	4 00	.. ..	25c	6 00	.. ..
RODGER'S 3, 4, 5, 19 ..	10c	8 00	.. ..	20c	8 00	.. ..
SALEM.....	10c	5 00	.. ..	15c	10 00	.. ..
VERGENNES	15c	6 00	.. ..	20c	8 00	.. ..
WORDEN	10c	3 00	.. ..	15c	5 00	.. ..
NIAGARA	10c	3 00	.. ..	15c	4 00	30 00
*MOYER.....	15c	10 00	.. ..	25c	15 00	.. ..
*MOORE'S DIAMOND	20c	10 00	.. ..	30c	15 00	.. ..
EATON	40c	20 00	.. ..	60c	40 00	.. ..
*GREEN MOUNTAIN..	50c	30 00	.. ..	60c	40 00	.. ..

Tree Planting.

Varieties marked * are especially hardy.

APPLE TREES.

We think there are altogether too many varieties in cultivation for profit, and have selected a few which we think the most profitable for market as well as being adapted for home use, and cultivate these mainly—though we can supply any other called for.

PRICE	First class, 5 to 6 feet.....	20c each.	\$15 per 100.	\$125 per 1000
	Second class, 4 to 5 feet....	15c each.	10 per 100.	75 per 1000

Leading Varieties.

SUMMER—*Red Astrachan, *Yellow Transparent, *Duchess of Oldenberg, Sweet Bough.

AUTUMN—Gravenstein, *Alexander, *Haas, *Wealthy Snow.

WINTER—Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, *Ben Davis, *Pewaukee, Golden Russet, Wagner, Tolman Sweet, King of Tompkins, Mann.

Newer Sorts.

Price 25 cents each. \$20 per hundred.

Ontario, *Princess Louise, McIntosh Red, *Longfield.

CRABS—Transcendent, Hyslop, Whitney's No 20.

PEACH TREES.

First Class, 4 to 5 feet.....	20 cents each.	\$15 per 100.	\$125 per 1000
Second Class, 3 to 4 feet.....	15 cents each.	10 per 100.	80 per 1000

Leading Varieties.

Alexander, Hind's Surprise, Mount Rose, Early Rivers, Early and Late Crawford, Steven's Rareripec, Old Mixon, Wager, Longhurst, Smock.

Newer Sorts.

20 cents each. \$20 per 100.—Champion, Crosby, Elberta, Yellow St. Johns

STANDARD PEAR TREES.

First class, 5 to 6 feet.....	30 cents each.	\$25 per 100.	\$200 per 1000
Second class, 4 to 5 feet.....	20 cents each.	15 per 100.	120 per 1000
Extra sizes, 6 to 7 feet.....	40 cents each.	30 per 100.	

Leading Varieties.

Bartlett, *Flemish Beauty, *Clapp's Favorite, Kieffer's Hybrid, Sheldon, Beurre d'Anjou, Lawrence, Doyenne, Boussock, etc.

Special Sorts.

40 cents each. \$30 per 100.—Idaho, Beurre Clargeau, Beurre Bosc.

DWARF PEAR TREES—Largely Duchess.

3 to 4 feet	20 cents each.	\$15 per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	15 cents each.	10 per 100

PLUM TREES.

First class, 5 to 6 feet.....	30 cents each.	\$25 per 100.	\$200 per 1000
Second class, 4 to 5 feet.....	25 cents each.	20 per 100.	150 per 1000

Leading Varieties.

Bradshaw, Lombard, Imperial Gage, Pond's Seedling, Yellow Egg, Duane's Purple, German Prune, Washington, Glass Seedling, Riene Claude, Niagara and others.

NEW PLUMS.

Price, 40 cents each. \$4 per dozen. \$30 per 100

We have the past year been testing and watching closely some of the newer Plums, especially the Japan varieties, and have come to the conclusion that in them we have a great acquisition. The earliest and hardiest of these is the

WILLARD—A medium size red plum of very fair quality, ripening before any of the older varieties and very prolific.

OGON—A medium sized yellow plum, ripening about the same time, and although not first-class for dessert, it is a good cooking plum and its earliness and productiveness will make it valuable for market.

ABUNDANCE—Is rightly named. It is fully equal in size, quality and productiveness, and much less subject to rot than the Lombard and fully two weeks earlier.

BURBANK—Similar in some respects, a little later and larger, fully as prolific and a wonderful keeper, and would be valuable for shipping.

SATSUMA—A valuable red fleshed variety from Japan, said to be very fine, though I have not yet fruited it.

I consider any of these varieties superior to the SAUNDERS, which I can furnish at same price.



Abundance Plum.

PRUNUS SIMONA (from China). This plum has been pretty well tested in America, and is considered as hardy as the Lombard, and while there is a difference of opinion about its value in some places, with me it is very promising. I have fruited it three seasons. It is large in size, many specimens measuring six inches in circumference, and its attractive appearance, resembling small Gen. Grant Tomatoes in color and shape, must make it a taking plum in the market. It has a very small pit and firm meaty flesh, and while it may not be considered a first-class dessert plum, it is valuable for canning and cooking.

CHERRY TREES

First class, 5 to 7 feet.....30 cents each, \$25 per 100
Second class, 4 to 5 feet.....20 cents each. 15 per 100

Leading Varieties.

Early Richmond, May Duke, Gov. Wood, Yellow Spanish, Black Tartarian, Montmorenci, Butner's Yellow, Early Purple.

Windsor—A new Black Cherry of Canadian origin of superior quality. Price 40 cents each; \$30 per 100.

ORANGE QUINCE TREES.

First class, 3 to 4 feet.....25 cents each. \$20 per 100
Second class, 2 to 3 feet.....20 cents each. 15 per 100

APRICOTS.

Leading English varieties.....40c. each. \$4 per doz \$25 per 100
Leading Russian varieties.....15c. each. 1 per doz. 10 per 100

A Few Words About New Fruits.

I do not believe in multiplying varieties unless some improvement can be made, and I think in the Princess Louise Apple and Pearl Gooseberry we have a decided improvement in their class. The Princess is an improvement over the Snow in beauty of appearance, size, keeping qualities and hardiness, while fully equal in quality and much less liable to spot.

The Pearl is an improvement over the Downing in size, productiveness and quality and habit of growth, and is as fully exempt from mildew on the fruit and its foliage, and is more exempt from fungus, retaining its leaves perfectly till cut by the frost. I am having these fruits tested by disinterested parties at different points, and I append a few reports I have received from them.

Among the new fruits I have tested this year I wish to name a few of the most promising, and would advise their trial in different sections:

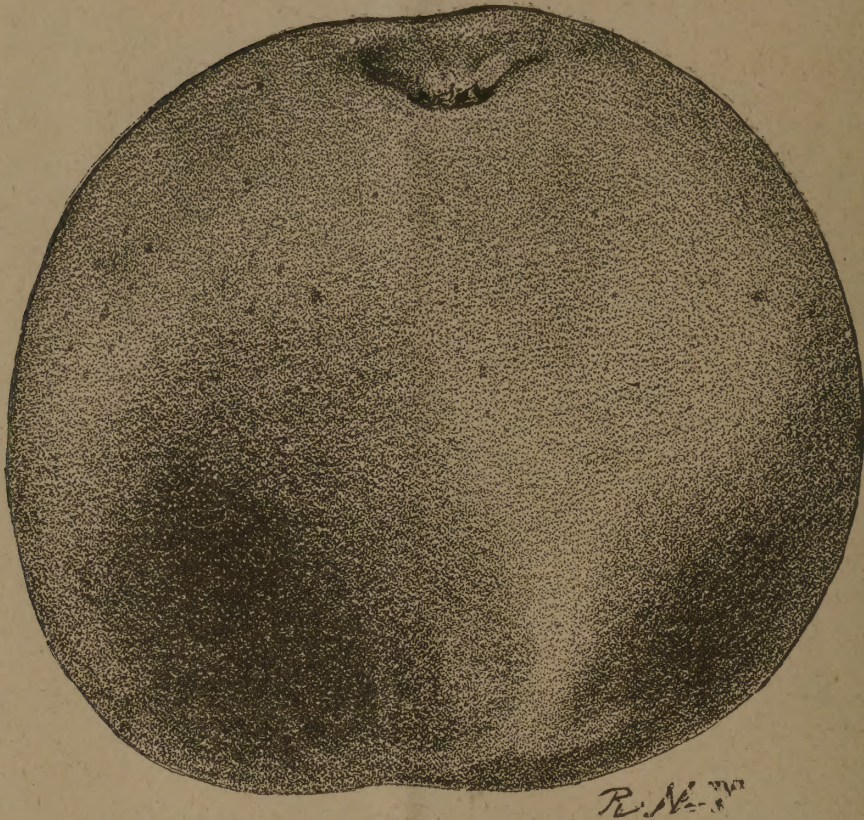
The WILLIAMS STRAWBERRY has done remarkably well, yielding 2000 baskets from one-quarter of an acre, first crop; 1500 second crop. For price of plants see list of Strawberries.

SMITH'S GIANT, a new Seedling Black Cap; has beaten the Gregg planted alongside of it. It is a little earlier, fully as large, and hardier and more productive.

The MOORE'S DIAMOND GRAPE—As hardy, earlier and of better quality than the Niagara. For price see list.

HIND'S SURPRISE PEACH—Ripens just after Rivers. A free-stone and of delicious flavor. A good bearer. Same price as other varieties.

PRINCESS LOUISE.



FROM NATURE.

Princess Louise, the new dessert apple—It has received high recommends from the American Pomological Society, Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, Michigan Horticultural Society, Western New York Horticultural Society, a Medal of Excellency from the American Institute, New York. Has taken the first prize as the best Canadian seedling dessert apple both at the Dominion and Provincial Exhibitions. Professor Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, says of it: "The Princess Louise Apple has the wood and leaf of the Duchess family of the Russians. The tree seems perfect in our climate."

John Craig, horticulturist at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, says: "The Princess Louise was planted at Ottawa in the spring of 1880, and, as is often the case with newly transplanted trees, grew late into the fall, but, however, came through the winter entirely uninjured, and has done well this season. Trees which I saw on the grounds of the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, planted two years ago, were healthy and growing vigorously in that climate of sudden extremes. During the past season I have also been pleased to receive from two or three Manitoba correspondents favorable comments on its hardiness in that Province, which, if borne out by further experience, will indeed make it valuable as a late fall or early winter fruit. I think it will be of great value to northern orchardists."

The following is from the *Canadian Horticulturist*: "The Princess Louise (or Woolverton), according to Prof. Budd, is hardier than the Duchess, which it resembles in wood and bud. It is perfectly hardy in Iowa. Some fine samples were shown at the Chicago exhibition by Mr. A. M. Smith, of St. Catharines. The excellent quality of this apple and their extreme beauty as grown on the original tree at Maplehurst, make it a most promising variety."

Top grafted on old trees it has produced a most bountiful crop at St. Catharines for the last two years, when most other varieties have failed.

Q. C. Chapias, at St. Denis, Quebec, says it has made a healthy growth there, though not fruiting yet.

THE PEARL GOOSEBERRY.



Photograph of a Branch Three Years Old.

Owing to the prevalence of Mildew on the finer English Varieties, which have been introduced into this country, the culture of the Gooseberry has been, in a great measure, neglected, and this fine fruit has not received that attention which its value demands. Believing that by crossing some of our hardy native varieties with the best English varieties, this difficulty might be overcome and a Gooseberry produced that would combine the hardiness of the one and the superior qualities of the other; Professor Saunders—now of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa—some eight or nine years ago made several crosses between the Houghton Seedling, one of our most productive and hardy natives, and several of the best English sorts, and he gave me several of them for testing and propagation. After testing them for several years, I selected the Pearl as the best in quality, productiveness and freedom from mildew. I have planted an acre for fruiting myself, and after several years' trial I have never found any trace of mildew, and I have sent it into several States and Provinces and have never heard a report of its mildewing yet. The universal opinion is that it is equal in hardiness, superior in size and quality and more productive than the Downing, which has hitherto been the standard of excellency among American Gooseberries. I append a few of the many testimonials received in its favor:

The following is the report of the editor of the *Canadian Horticulturist*, who saw this fruit in bearing on the grounds:

"The Pearl is a Gooseberry grown from the seed of Houghton, crossed with Ashton Seedling, by Professor William Saunders, and worthy of special notice because (1) of its good quality, (2) its size, (3) its productiveness, (4) its freedom from mildew. So far we have only the Houghton, Smith's Improved and Downing which have proved to be free from mildew."

"Now, with reference to these points, we will state the result of our observations: The quality is good, very like the Downing in this respect, as well as in color marking; but in size it averages nearly double that berry, and that in spite of the prodigious crop under which the bushes were laden. There was a row of some fifty or sixty fine bushes, two years planted, and most of them were literally bent to the ground with heaps of fruit. The average was about eight berries per inch of wood, and on one bush we estimated that there must have been at least 2,500 berries. We have had great loads upon the Smith, the Downing and the King Conn (or Autocrat) on our own grounds, but we have not seen quantity of fruit upon the bushes of any variety to equal that upon these bushes of the Pearl. Should this productiveness prove constant, the berry will be of great value for the market garden. With regard to the mildew, all we can say is what we saw, viz., an entire freedom from it. One bush stood next a Whitesmith, and while the berries of that bush were covered with mildew and utterly worthless, no trace of this fungus could be found upon the Pearl."

J. Craig, Horticulturist at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, writes: "The Pearl Gooseberry has been quite as free from mildew on these grounds as Houghton and Downing, and is the most prolific variety that I know of."

Mr. Craig also, in a Bulletin on Horticulture sent out from the Experimental Farm, recommends the Pearl as one of the best for general cultivation throughout Quebec.

Professor Budd, Iowa, says: "The Pearl is very promising with us."

Peter Collier, of the New York Experimental Station, says: "In regard to the Pearl Gooseberry sent by you to this Station in the spring of 1888, which has been tested from that time in comparison with about fifteen other varieties, the results have been very satisfactory so far. Comparing it with Downing, we should consider it vastly superior both as to size and productiveness. The plants also grow in a more compact form."

James Forsyth, gardener at the Ontario Agricultural College, writes: "I am pleased to say that it has proved to be all that you claimed for it. It has so far been quite clear from mildew, a good size and very prolific. I consider it altogether superior to Downing."

Thomas Beal, of Lindsay, Ont., one of the directors of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, says: "Pearl is fully as productive as the Downing. The berries are larger and of much better quality when nearly ripe. Both of these varieties are free from mildew here."

T. T. Lyons, of the Michigan Experimental Station, says: "The Pearl Gooseberry has this year borne but a light crop, though considerable more than any other of the twenty or more varieties which I am testing (except, perhaps, the Houghton, which is too small). Last year the Pearl bore far more heavily, excelling even the Downing, which is our most popular market variety."

Annie L. Jack, the popular writer for the *Rural New Yorker*, has tested it at her home in Chateaugua Basin, Province of Quebec, and writes: "The Pearl

Gooseberry is a success. It is free from mildew with us; is not large, but prolific, clear and good, both in foliage and fruit; superior in size and quality to the Downing and an acquisition to our list of that fruit."

From the President of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

MITCHELL, January 30th, 1894.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have fruited the Pearl Gooseberry for three years, and with me it has proved a very heavy bearer and perfectly free from mildew. The berry, in size, averages larger than the Downing, but the bush does not produce as large a growth of wood. It is, however, easier to train and keep in nice shape. On the whole I like the Pearl very much.

"Yours very truly,

"T. H. RACE."

I sent some branches to the Superintendent of the Ontario exhibit at the World's Fair, and received the following note from him:

"A. M. Smith, Esq., St. Catharines:

"DEAR SIR,—The branches of the Pearl Gooseberry I received from you for the World's Fair were simply immense, the crop most abundant, berries of good size and very uniform throughout, fine shape and color, making an attractive exhibit. I heard quite frequently the remark: "What a wonderful cropper."

"Yours truly,

"A. H. Petit."

PRICE OF PLANTS.

One Year.....	20 cents each.	\$1.50 per dozen.	\$16.00 per 100.
Two Years.....	25 cents each.	2.00 per dozen.	15 00 per 100.

Customers wanting by mail, will send enough in addition to cover postage.

ADDRESS

A. M. SMITH,

Dominion Nurseries,

St. Catharines, Ont.

To secure good stock send orders early.

Send a list of what you want and let me price it.

Special rates on Norway Spruce in large quantities.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

I do not go extensively into the growing of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, except Evergreens; of these I have a large stock of Norway Spruce, and will make special prices to anyone wanting a quantity for windbreaks or hedges. I have a limited stock of the following, and can supply other sorts if required:

	EACH	DOZ.	100.
Horse Chestnut.....	30c	\$3 00	\$
Mountain Ash.....	50	4 50	30 00
Oak Leaf Mountain Ash.....	75	6 00	40 00
Silver Maples.....	35	3 50	25 00
Hardy Catalpa.....	25	2 50	.....
Flowering Thorn.....	50	2 40	.....
Lombardy Poplar.....	25	2 50	.....
Black Walnut (5 to 6 feet).....	25	2 50	.....
Kilmonock Weeping Willow.....	50	5 00	.....
Weeping Mountain Ash.....	75	6 00	.....
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch.....	75	6 00	.....
Norway Spruce (3 to 4 feet).....	30	3 00	10 00
Norway Spruce (2 to 3 feet).....	25	2 50	8 00
Norway Spruce (1 to 2 feet).....	15	2 00	5 00
Elms (8 to 18 feet).....	25	2 50	20 00

	EACH.	DOZ.	100.
Lilac.....	25c	\$2 50	.....
Snowball.....	25	2 50	.....
Deutzia.....	25	2 50	.....
Purple Fringe.....	25	2 50	.....
Spirea Prunifolia.....	25	2 50	.....
Double Althea.....	30	3 00	.....
Hydranga Pranuclata.....	30	3 00	.....
Weigelas.....	25	2 50	.....
White Fringe.....	30	3 00	.....
Climbing Roses.....	25	2 50	.....
Honey Suckles.....	30	3 00	.....
Ampelopsis Veitchie.....	50	4 00	.....
Wisteria.....	50	4 00	.....
Assorted Roses.....	30	3 00	.....

Peonias, Dahlias, Gladiolus, Tube Roses and Greenhouse Plants furnished on application.

Pearl Gooseberry.



PHOTOGRAPH OF A BRANCH THREE YEARS OLD.

Owing to the prevalence of Mildew on the finer English Varieties, which have been introduced into this country, the culture of the Gooseberry has been, in a great measure, neglected, and this fine fruit has not received that attention which its value demands. Believing that by crossing some of our hardy native varieties with the best English varieties this difficulty might be overcome and a Gooseberry produced that would combine the hardiness of the one and the superior qualities of the other, Professor Saunders—now of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa—some eight or nine years ago made several crosses between the Houghton Seedling, one of our most productive and hardy natives, and several of the best English sorts, and he gave me several of them for testing and propagation. After testing them for several years, I selected the Pearl as the best in quality, productiveness and freedom from mildew. I have planted an acre for fruiting myself, and after seven years' trial I have never found any trace of mildew, and I have sent it into several States and Provinces and have never heard a report of its mildewing yet. The universal opinion is that it is equal in hardiness, superior in size and quality and more productive than the Downing, which has hitherto been the standard of excellency among American Gooseberries. I append a few of the many testimonials received in its favor :

The following is the report of the editor of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST, who saw this fruit in bearing on the grounds :

“The Pearl is a Gooseberry grown from the seed of Houghton, crossed with Ashton Seedling, by Prof. William Saunders, and worthy of special notice because (1) of its good quality, (2) its size, (3) its productiveness, (4) its freedom from mildew. So far we have only the Houghton, Smith's Improved and Downing which have proved to be free from mildew.

“Now, with reference to these points, we will state the result of our observations : The quality is good, very like the Downing in this respect, as well as in color marking ; but in size it averages nearly double that berry, and that in spite of the prodigious crop under which the bushes were laden. There was a

row of some fifty or sixty fine bushes, two years planted, and most of them were literally bent to the ground with heaps of fruit. The average was about eight berries per inch of wood, and on one bush we estimated that there must have been at least 2,500 berries. We have had great loads upon the Smith, the Downing and the King Conn (or Autocrat) on our own grounds, but we have not seen quantity of fruit upon the bushes of any variety to equal that upon these bushes of the Pearl. Should this productiveness prove constant, the berry will be of great value for the market garden. With regard to the mildew, all we can say is what we saw, viz., an entire freedom from it. One bush stood next a Whitesmith, and while the berries of that bush were covered with mildew and utterly worthless, no trace of this fungus could be found upon the Pearl.”

J. Craig, Horticulturist at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, writes: "The Pearl Gooseberry has been quite as free from mildew on these grounds as Houghton and Downing, and is the most prolific variety that I know of."

Mr. Craig also, in his last Bulletin on Horticulture sent out from the Experimental Farm, recommends the Pearl as one of the best for general cultivation throughout Quebec.

Professor Budd, Iowa, says: "The Pearl is very promising with us."

Peter Collier, of the New York Experimental Station, says: "In regard to the Pearl Gooseberry sent by you to this Station in the spring of 1888, which has been tested from that time in comparison with about fifteen other varieties, the results have been very satisfactory so far. Comparing it with Downing, we should consider it vastly superior both as to size and productiveness. The plants also grow in a more compact form."

James Forsyth, gardener at the Ontario Agricultural College, writes: "I am pleased to say that it has proved to be all that you claimed for it. It has so far been quite clear from mildew, a good size and very prolific. I consider it altogether superior to Downing."

Thomas Beal, of Lindsay, Ont., one of the directors of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, says: "Pearl is fully as productive as the Downing. The berries are larger and of much better quality when nearly ripe. Both of these varieties are free from mildew here."

T. T. Lyons, of the Michigan Experimental Station, says: "The Pearl Gooseberry has this year borne but a light crop, though considerable more than any other of the twenty or more varieties which I am testing (except, perhaps, the Houghton, which is too small). Last year the Pearl bore far more heavily, excelling even the Downing, which is our most popular market variety."

Annie L. Jack, the popular writer for THE RURAL NEW YORKER, has tested it at her home in Chateaugua Basin, Province of Quebec, and writes: "The Pearl Gooseberry is a success. It is free from mildew with us; is not large, but prolific, clear and good, both in foliage and fruit; superior in size and quality to the Downing and an acquisition to our list of that fruit."

W. J. Green, Horticulturist of the Ohio Experimental Station, Wooster, Ohio, writes: "The Pearl Gooseberry has fruited here and we are well pleased with it. The plants are quite healthy, showing very little tendency to mildew. The variety is rather more prolific than the Downing, and the berries a little larger. Probably it will outrank the Downing in good qualities and seems to be well worth general trial."

John Goldie, Galt, says: "The Pearl Gooseberry received from you fruited very well last year and did not mildew. The fruit is larger than the Downing and it seems likely to prove satisfactory."

C. L. Stevens, Secretary of Orillia Fruit Growers' Association, writes: "Four years ago I got one plant of Pearl Gooseberry; it fully justifies all you say of it."

J. F. Taylor, Douglas, Michigan, says: "The four Pearl Gooseberries received from you gave sixteen quarts the second year after planting. They were as full of fruit as bushes could be and showed no signs of mildew. The bush is a strong grower and carries its fruit well up from the ground. I am much pleased with its habit."

L. G. Kellog, Ripon, Wisconsin, writes: "The half dozen Pearl Gooseberry I purchased of you have fruited the past two seasons. They are very strong, upright growers, very productive, fruit large, good quality, and I have seen no sign of mildew."

W. A. Roys, of Mille Roches, Ont., says: "I had a large crop of gooseberries; I think the Pearl is larger and a little ahead of the Downing."

Rev. John Ross, of Brussels, Ont., says: "The Pearl Gooseberry has with me proved a strong grower, a prolific bearer, larger than Downing, and I think a better quality."

P. D. Kinney, Yarmouth, N.S., writes: "The Pearl Gooseberry I got from you in '93 bore a few nice berries that season and quite a crop last season. The bushes are thrifty, showing no sign of mildew, and the berries are much larger than the Downing as grown in my garden."

W. S. Turner, Cornwall, Ont., a Director of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, writes: "I have fruited the Pearl Gooseberry I got from you and I think it is superior to the Downing. It is a little larger and more prolific with me."

D. Dempsey, Stratford, Ont., says: "I have had the Pearl fruiting along side the Downing for a number of years. It has borne heavier crops and the berries have been larger and more uniform and much easier picked, as they hang more on the underside of the branches than the Downing. It has shown no signs of mildew yet."

From the President of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario:

"MITCHELL, Jan. 30, 1894.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have fruited the Pearl Gooseberry for three years, and with me it has proved a very heavy bearer and perfectly free from mildew. The berry, in size, averages larger than the Downing, but the bush does not produce as large a growth of wood. It is, however, easier to train and keep in nice shape. On the whole I like the Pearl very much.

"Yours very truly,
"T. H. RACE."

I sent some branches to the Superintendent of the Ontario exhibit at the World's Fair and received the following note from him:

"A. M. Smith, Esq., St. Catharines:

"DEAR SIR,—The branches of the Pearl Gooseberry I received from you for the World's Fair were simply immense, the crop most abundant, berries of good size and very uniform throughout, fine shape and color, making an attractive exhibit. I heard quite frequently the remark, 'What a wonderful cropper.'

"Yours truly,
"A. H. PETTIT."

For further Testimonials, Price of Plants, etc., address

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AND FRUIT GROWERS' GUIDE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.



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